

中国菊科一新属——君范菊属*

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SINOLEONTOPODIUM, A NEW GENUS OF COMPOSITAE FROM CHINA

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关键词 菊科; 旋覆花族; 鼠麴草亚族; 君范菊属

君范菊属(旋覆花族, 鼠麴草亚族) 新属

Sinoleontopodium Y. L. Chen gen. nov. (Tribus Inuleae Cass., Subtribus Gnaphalinae Reichb.)

Herba perennis pulvinata, dioica. Folia ad caulem confertim adpressa, alterna vel subverticillata, membranacea, sessilia, basi vix vaginata, integra, utrinque albo-vel cinereo-subsericeo-lanata. Capitula homogama, ad apices ramorum solitaria, multiflora, sessilia saepe inter folia suprema immersa vel eis paulum longiora. Bracteae nullae. Involucrum conico-hemisphaericum vel subhemisphaericum, 4—5 mm diametro; involucri phyllis multiseriatis, dense imbricatis, ut folia tenui-membranaceis, integris vel superne laceratis, utrinque vel dorso tantum albo-vel cinereo-subsericeo-lanatis. Receptaculum profunde areolatum, areolis profundis, irregulariter marginatis. Flosculi feminei fertiles, staminibus nullis; corollae tenui-tubulatae, non filiformes, apice minute 4-lobatae; flosculi masculini steriles; corollae cylindrico-tubulosae, sursum infundibulares, apice brevissime 5-lobatae, lobis brevi-triangularibus, obtusis, corollae omnes superne puberulae et longe albo-villosae. Antherae late lineares, basi caudatae, apice in appendices triangulatas productae, filamentis brevibus liberis. Stylus bifidus, ramis late linearibus, apice obtusis, papilloso-puberulis. Achaenia obovato-oblonga, utrinque 1-costata, glanduloso-papillosa; ovaria sterilia subcylindrica, glabra. Pappi setae albae, uniseriatae, basi liberae, non connatae, plerumque serrulatae vel eae in flosculis masculinis sursum paulum incrassatae, omnes persistentes.

Genus monotypicum habitu speciebus nonnullis generis *Leontopodii* R. Brown, imprimis *L. haastioide* (Hand.-Mazz.) Hand.-Mazz. (Subsect. *Haastioidea* Hand.-Mazz., Ser. *Haastioidea*. Ling) evidenter simile, sed a quo flosculis homogamis; corollis superne extus puberulis et longe albo-villosis; achaeniis costatis facile distinguendum; ab *Antennaria* Gaertn. pappi setis basi liberis, non connatis corollis femineis tubulosis, non

* 林谔教授字君范,特用以命名纪念他对菊科植物分类的贡献。蒙冀朝祜同志为本文绘图,在此致谢。

filiformibus, superne puberulis et longe albo-villosis; receptaculo profunde areolato, areolis profunde cupiformibus, manifeste marginatis; involucri phyllis tenuiter membranaceis bene differt.

Species sola cognita: *Sinoleontopodium lingianum* Y. L. Chen, Xizang orientalis incola.

多年生丛生垫状草本。雌雄异株。叶密集伏贴茎，互生或近轮生，膜质，无柄，基部几无鞘，全缘，两面被白色或灰白色近绢状棉毛。头状花序具多数同形小花，单生于茎枝顶端，无柄，常隐藏于最上部叶中，或稍长于叶；无苞叶。总苞锥状半球形或近半球形，直径4—5毫米；总苞片多层，密覆瓦状排列，与叶同形，薄膜质，全缘或上部撕裂，两面或仅背面被白色或灰白色近绢状棉毛。花托深蜂窝状；窝孔具不规则的边缘。雌花结果实，无雄蕊；雄花（即两性花）不结实；雌花花冠细管状而非丝状，具4细齿裂；雄花花冠圆柱状管状，上部漏斗状，顶端5短裂；裂片短三角形，钝，全部花冠上端被微毛及白色长柔毛。花药宽线形，基部具尾，顶端有三角形附片；花丝分离；花柱分枝宽线形，顶端钝，有乳头状微毛。瘦果倒卵状长圆形，两面各有1肋，被腺状乳头状毛；不育子房近圆柱形，无毛。冠毛1层，白色，基部不离，常具细齿；雄花的冠毛上部略粗厚，全部冠毛宿存。

这个单种属无论是在体态或总苞等特征与火绒草属中的一些中国西南至喜马拉雅地区的种类，特别是该属无苞叶群的密垫火绒草 *Leontopodium haastoides* (Hand. -Mazz.) Hand. -Mazz. 显然相似，但本属雌雄异株，头状花序具同形小花；花冠上部被微毛及多数白色长柔毛；瘦果具明显的肋，与后者容易区别。它与近缘，雌雄异株的蝶须属 *Antennaria* Gaertn. 主要区别在于冠毛基部分离而不连合；花托有深杯状窝孔，边缘明显；花冠上部被白色长柔毛；总苞片薄膜质而非干膜质。

此植物生于海拔4500—4900米的高山流石滩和岩壁上。植株密集丛生，由多数萌发条和花茎形成几伏贴地面的垫状体；叶极紧密而伏贴茎部，密生白色或灰白色绢状棉毛；花托有深陷和边缘明显的窝孔以及花冠上部有多数长柔毛。这类性状显然是对于酷寒、强大风流和干燥的高山地区生态环境的一种独特适应。

已知仅1种：君范菊 *S. lingianum* Y. L. Chen, 产西藏东部。

君范菊 新种 图1

Sinoleontopodium lingianum Y. L. Chen, sp. nov.

Planta 4—5 cm alta, tota dense albo-vel cinereo subsericeo-lanata. Rhizoma tenue, lignosum, adscendens vel erectum, multiramosum, collo reliquis foliorum praedito, radices fibrosas numerosas emittens; surculos multos steriles multoque floriferos fasciculatos, saepe columnares pulvinos usque 20 cm diametro formantes edens. Caules floriferi 2—3 cm alti, erecti vel adscendentis, simplices vel superne 2—3(5)-ramosi. Folia ovato-oblonga, elliptico-oblonga vel oblanceolata, rarius spathulata, 2—8 mm longa, 1—2.5 mm lata, apice obtusa vel abrupte lanceolata, crassiora, hydathodis inconspicuis terminata, basi sensim angustata, uninervia, costa prominula, sicco brunnescentia, utrinque albo-vel cinereo-subsericeo-lanata; basalia sub anthesi emarcida, superiora minora. Capitula ad apicem ramorum solitaria. Involuerum 6—8 mm longum, 4—5 mm latum; phyllaria 5—6(—7)-serialia, pallide brunnescentia, tenuiter membranacea, exteriora ovata vel ovato-lanceolata, 3—5 mm longa, 1.5—2 mm lata, obtusa, intermedia oblongo-lanceolata

vel oblanceolata, 7—8 mm longa, 2—3 mm lata, acutiuscula, interiora lineari-lanceolata vel oblanceolata, 4—5 mm longa, c. 1 mm lata, supra medium fimbriatim lacerata, atrofusca, 1-costata, utrinque supra medium vel dorso tantum albo-vel cinereo-subsericeo-lanata, phyllorum apicibus omnibus saepe in indumento immersis. Flosculi feminei 44—55 per capitulum, corollis c. 2 mm longis, flavidis, stylis longe exsertis, ei masculini 14—15 per capitulum, corollis c. 3 mm longis, stylis paulo exsertis, lobis 0.3 mm longis, atrofuscis; corollae omnes superne puberulae et longe albo-villosae. Achaenia c. 1 mm longa, utrinque 1-costata, parce glanduloso-papillosa; ovaria sterilia c. 0.5 mm longa, glabra. Pappi setae albae, in fl. femineis subtiliter serrulatae, in fl. masculinis sursum paulum incrassatae.

Xizang: Mainling, Daduka, prope Namuzo, alt. 4500 m, in glareis glacierum, 26 July 1983, Exped. Bot. resource, Inst. Biol. Xizang 3373 (Typus fl. ♀); idem, Daduka, Namula, alt. 4600—4900 m, in rupibus alpinis, 26 July 1983, B. S. Li et Z. C. Ni 5852 (Typus fl. ♀, PE).

西藏: 米林, 大渡卡, 那木错附近, 西藏生物研究所植物资源调查队 3373 (雌株模式); 同上, 李渤生、倪志诚 5852 (雄株模式)。因限于篇幅, 种的中文描述从略。

Abstract

Recently the author has examined the specimens of Compositae collected by Mr Ni Zhi-cheng and Cheng Shu-zhi from Namjagbarwa region, Eastern Xizang in 1983. *Sino-leontopodium*, a new genus belonging to the tribe Inuleae Cass., subtribe Gnaphalinae Reichenb.), is described here.

This monotypic genus, based on *S. lingianum* Y. L. Chen, is characterized by the pulvinate habit, homogeneous florets and corolla rather densely white-villose in the upper part. In habit and the shape of the involucre, the single species is very reminiscent of some species of *Leontopodium* R. Brown, such as *L. haastioides* (Hand.-Mazz.) Hand.-Mazz. (Subsect. Haastioidea Hand.-Mazz., Ser. Haastioidea Ling), but the homogeneous florets, the corolla with white-villose hairs above and pappus-hairs in all florets persistent are readily distinguished from that genus. It is also closely related to *Antennaria* Gaertn. which is characterized by the homogeneous florets, filiform corolla in the female florets and the pappus-hairs connate at the base. The genus is chiefly different from the later in its shape of the corolla, the discrete pappus-hairs, the structure of the receptacle, and the white-villose corolla in all florets as well.

This monotypic genus seems to be more reminiscent of *Antennaria* Gaertn. than of *Leontopodium* R. Brown.

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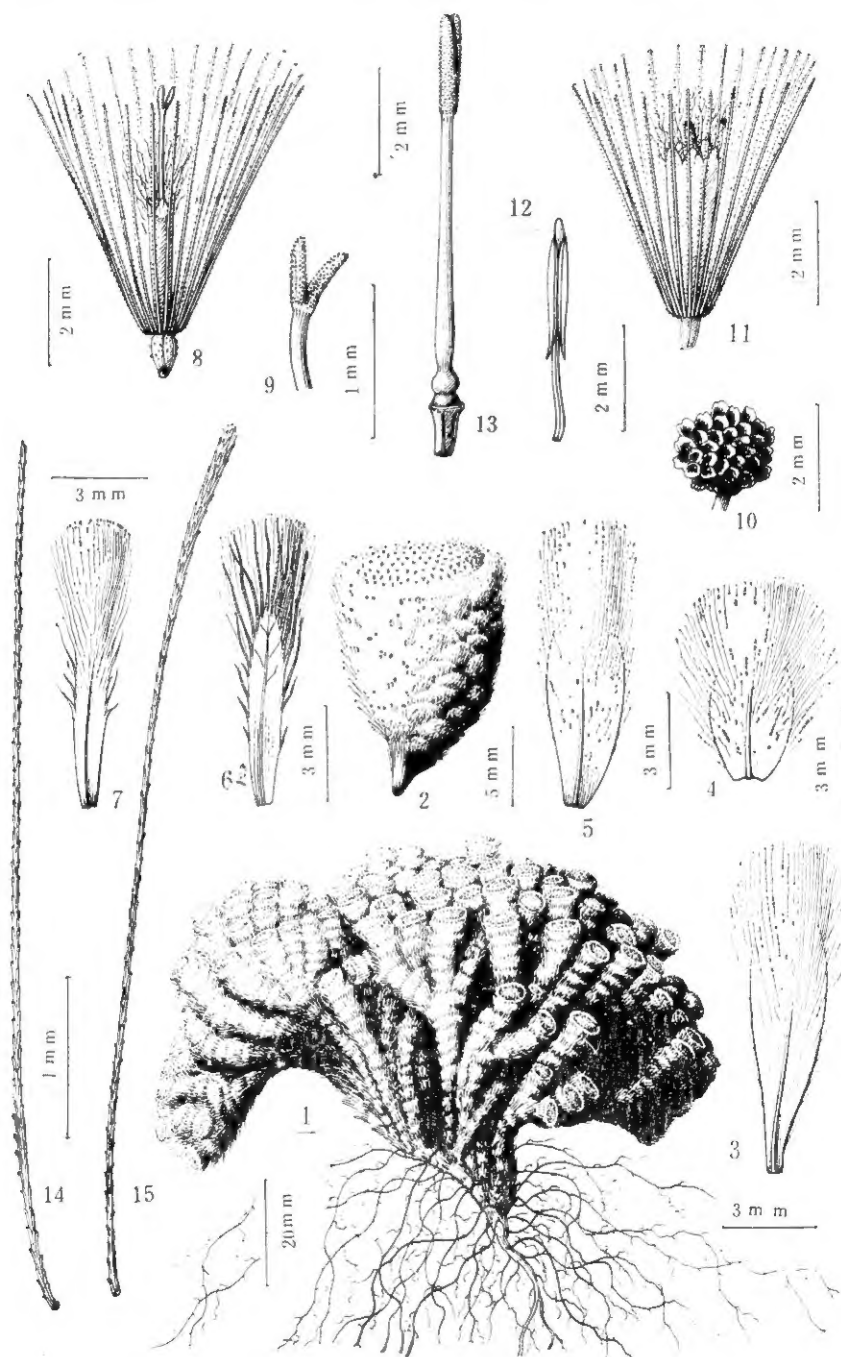


图 1 君范菊 *Sinoleontopodium lingianum* Y. L. Chen 1.全形 habit; 2.头状花序 capitulum; 3.叶 leaf; 4.外层总苞片 outer phyllary; 5.中层总苞片 median phyllary; 6—7.内层总苞片 inner phyllary; 8.雌花 female floret; 9.雌花花柱分枝 style-arms of the female floret; 10.花托 receptacle; 11.雄花 male floret; 12.花药 anther; 13.雄花花柱分枝及不育子房 style-arms and sterile ovary of the male floret; 14.雌花冠毛 pappus-hair of the female floret; 15.雄花冠毛 pappus-hair of the male floret (冀朝祯绘 Drawn by Ji Chao-zhen)